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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/873,925	06/04/2001	Joseph M. Silva	12-1109	4443

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EXAMINER
DEAN, RAYMOND S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2684	

DATE MAILED: 04/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/873,925	SILVA, JOSEPH M.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Raymond S Dean	2684	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>15 June 2004</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>6 - 9, 12, 14, and 16 - 24</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>6 - 9, 12, 14, and 16 - 24</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>04 June 2001</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claims 6 – 7, 9, 12, 14, and 16 – 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over DeMont (US 6,351,640) in view of Beghtol et al. (US

6,253,075).

Regarding Claim 6, DeMont teaches a method for initiating a phone call, the

method comprising the steps of: receiving a call initiation request, the call initiation

request including a primary phone number corresponding to a first user (Column 4

Table 1, Column 6 lines 23 – 59); and requesting an authorization from a second user to

initiate the call (Column 6 lines 35 – 59, the alphanumeric tags displayed to the user is

the request for authorization); dialing the primary phone number upon receiving the

authorization (Column 6 lines 23 – 59).

DeMont does not teach storing the primary phone number to a computer

readable memory and deleting the primary phone number from the memory.

Beghtol teaches storing the primary phone number to a computer readable

memory and deleting the primary phone number from the memory (Column 5 lines 61 –

65, when there is an incoming call the caller id information will be displayed and thus

stored in the display memory, said caller id information will be displayed for a finite

period of time and then it will be deleted from the display and thus the display memory).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to use the memory and method taught in Beghtol in the mobile

device of DeMont for the purpose of enabling the user of said mobile device to obtain

information about the origin of a call to said mobile device as taught by Beghtol.

Regarding Claim 19, DeMont teaches a method for initiating a phone call, the

method comprising the steps of: receiving a call initiation request, the call initiation

request including a primary phone number corresponding to a first user (Column 4

Table 1, Column 6 lines 23 – 59); requesting an authorization from a second user to

initiate the call (Column 6 lines 35 – 59, the alphanumeric tags displayed to the user is

the request for authorization); dialing the primary phone number upon receiving the

authorization (Column 6 lines 23 – 59).

DeMont does not teach storing the primary phone number to a computer

readable memory and deleting the primary phone number from the memory after a

predetermined period of time.

Beghtol teaches storing the primary phone number to a computer readable

memory and deleting the primary phone number from the memory after a

predetermined period of time (Column 5 lines 61 – 65, when there is an incoming call

the caller id information will be displayed and thus stored in the display memory, said

caller id information will be displayed for a finite period of time and then it will be deleted from the display and thus the display memory).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the memory and method taught in Beghtol in the mobile device of DeMont for the purpose of enabling the user of said mobile device to obtain information about the origin of a call to said mobile device as taught by Beghtol.

Regarding Claim 22, DeMont a method for initiating a phone call, the method comprising the steps of: receiving a call initiation request, the call initiation request including a primary phone number corresponding to a first user (Column 4 Table 1, Column 6 lines 23 – 59); requesting an authorization from a second user to initiate the call (Column 6 lines 35 – 59, the alphanumeric tags displayed to the user is the request for authorization).

DeMont does not teach storing the primary phone number to a computer readable memory and deleting the primary phone number from the memory upon receiving denial form the second user.

Beghtol teaches storing the primary phone number to a computer readable memory and deleting the primary phone number from the memory upon receiving denial form the second user (Column 5 lines 61 – 65, Column 6 lines 25 – 39, when there is an incoming call the caller id information will be displayed and thus stored in the display memory, when the user rejects the call the caller id information that is displayed will be deleted from the display and thus the display memory)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the memory and method taught in Beghtol in the mobile device of DeMont for the purpose of enabling the user of said mobile device to obtain information about the origin of a call to said mobile device as taught by Beghtol.

Regarding Claim 7, DeMont in view of Beghtol teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 6. DeMont further teaches transmitting an authorization request to a wireless phone user interface (Column 6 lines 35 – 59).

Regarding Claims 9, 20, 23, DeMont in view of Beghtol teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claims 6, 19, 22. DeMont further teaches receiving a line of sight signal, the line of sight signal including the call initiation request (Figure 2A, Column 4 lines 14 – 20, Column 6 lines 48 – 59, the fact that the beacon has a light emitting diode means that it has to be line of sight).

Regarding Claim 12, DeMont in view of Beghtol teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 6. Beghtol further teaches deleting the primary phone number from the memory upon receiving a denial from the second user (Column 6 lines 25 – 39, when the user rejects the call the caller id information that is displayed will be deleted from the display and thus the display memory).

Regarding Claim 14, DeMont teaches a wireless call management system comprising a request module for transmitting outgoing call initiation requests to remote users based on local requests from a local user, the outgoing call initiation requests including a phone number corresponding to the local user (Figure 10, Column 4 Table 1, Column 6 lines 23 – 59, Column 8 lines 44 – 47, the local user is the vendor, the local

user can also be users of the mobile devices because the mobile devices can comprise

beacons); an initiation module for requesting authorizations from the local user based

on incoming call initiation requests including phone numbers corresponding to the

remote users (Figure 10, Column 4 Table 1, Column 6 lines 23 – 59, Column 8 lines 44

– 47, a user of one of the mobile devices can receive requests from one of the other

mobile devices, said requests will be displayed as alphanumeric tags), and a wireless

phone user interface for generating the outgoing call initiation requests based on the

local requests for initiation of phone calls (Figure 10, Column 4 Table 1, Column 6 lines

23 – 59, Column 8 lines 44 – 47), the user interface further transmitting authorization

requests to the local user based on the incoming call initiation requests (Figure 10,

Column 4 Table 1, Column 6 lines 23 – 59, Column 8 lines 44 – 47).

DeMont does not teach a computer readable memory for storing the phone

numbers corresponding to the remote users, the initiation module further operable to

store the phone numbers associated with the incoming call initiation requests in the

computer readable memory and to delete the phone number from the computer

readable memory at a subsequent time.

Beghtol further teaches a computer readable memory for storing the phone

numbers corresponding to the remote users, storing the phone numbers associated with

the incoming call in the computer readable memory and to delete the phone number

from the computer readable memory at a subsequent time (Column 5 lines 61 – 65,

when there is an incoming call the caller id information will be displayed and thus stored

in the display memory, said caller id information will be displayed for a finite period of time and then it will be deleted from the display and thus the display memory)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the memory and method taught in Beghtol in the mobile device of DeMont for the purpose of enabling the user of said mobile device to obtain information about the origin of a call to said mobile device as taught by Beghtol.

Regarding Claim 16, DeMont in view of Beghtol teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 14. DeMont further teaches a signaling system for transmitting the outgoing call initiation requests and receiving the incoming call initiation requests (Figure 10, Column 4 Table 1, Column 6 lines 23 – 59, Column 8 lines 44 – 47).

Regarding Claim 17, DeMont in view of Beghtol teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 16. DeMont further teaches wherein the signaling system transmits and receives line of sight signals (Figure 2A, Column 4 lines 14 – 20).

Regarding Claim 18, DeMont in view of Beghtol teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 17. DeMont further teaches an infrared transceiver for transmitting and receiving infrared signals (Figure 2A, Column 4 lines 14 – 20).

Regarding Claims 21, 24, DeMont in view of Beghtol teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claims 19, 22. DeMont further teaches dialing the primary phone number upon receiving the authorization (Column 6 lines 23 – 59)

3.   Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeMont

(US 6,351,640) in view of Beghtol et al. (US 6,253,075 B1), as applied to Claim 6

above, and further in view of Phillips (US 2002/0173297 A1).

Regarding Claim 8, DeMont in view of Beghtol teaches all of the claimed

limitations recited in Claim 6. DeMont in view of Beghtol does not teach transmitting an

authorization request to a landline connection.

Phillips teaches transmitting a signal to a landline connection (Section 0013, the

call can be forwarded to a landline connection at work).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to use the call forwarding feature taught in Phillips in the mobile

phone of DeMont in view of Beghtol such that a user of said mobile phone can be

reached on a land line at work or at home.

Conclusion

4.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Raymond S Dean whose telephone number is 571-272-

7877. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00-3:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Nay A Maung can be reached on ~~703-308-7745~~ 571-272-7882. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Raymond S. Dean
April 8, 2005

NAY MAUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER